The true discourse of the wonderfull victorie, obteined by Henrie the fourth, the French King, and King of *Nauarre*, in a battell against those of the League, neere the towne of Yurie, on the Plaine of Saint Andrew, the foureteenth day of March (according to the French account) In the yeare 1590.

Added thereto first, certaine newes that happened since the said ouerthrow of the Duke of *Maine*.

Also an extract of things registred in the Court of Parliament.

And further, an acte of Parliament against such as harbour and aide Rebells and theeues, helping them to passe and repasse the riuers.

Compiled and sent hither by one of the principall Officers of the Kings Maiestie.

Psal. 68. verse 21.

God shall wound the head of his enemies: and the hairie scalpe of such a one as goeth on still in his wickednesse.

AT LONDON
Printed by Thomas Orwin for Thomas Man. 1590.

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Man. 1590.

THE TRVE DISCOVRSE, OR ſetting downe of the wonderfull victorie obteined by *Henry* the fourth French King, and of *Nauarre*, in a battaile giuen againſt the rebels of the League, neare to the Towne of *Yury*, in the plaine of *S. Andrew*, on the fourteenth day of March (according to the French accompt). In the yeare of our Lord. 1590.

WArre and fire haue ſuch reſemblance together, that when as the one of thē meeteth with a matter that is of it ſelfe fit & readie to burne, it ſlaketh not to ſet it on a flame; and contrariwiſe if it come to the ſtubbe of a tree that is moiſt and earthie, it maketh it moulder to aſhes before that any ſparkle can be ſeene: likewiſe when the other (namely warre) once enflameth a valorous mynde, it maketh a mā take great paines, and aduenture vpon many perils, neuer ſtaying vntill he make his valour knowne: but warre maketh a coward more cowardly mynded; and the nearer that he is to danger, the leſſe force and valour is in him to helpe himſelfe. Proofes wherof daily haue

been seene in the dealings betwixt the king & his enemies, so as there hath not escaped a day since his comming to the Crowne, but triall hereof hath been made. But among al exãples, that of this happie victory which it pleased GOD to giue him ouer them in the battaile which was neare *Yurie* on the fourteenth day of this moneth, exceedeth the residue, and is so famous and memorable, that it is well worthie to be set forth in writing, & that this writing be confirmed with good testimonies. For otherwise the truer that the thing shall be, the lesse credit will be giuen thereto.

Whilest that the king by sieges and assaults recouered in lesse then a moneth eight or ten of the best towns of base *Normandie*, the Duke of *Mayne* threatened and boasted daily, that hee needed not come thether with his Armie, and make him rayse his siege, for he would meete himselfe at the town of *Honfleur*, which is a hauen towne by the sea: but he neuer went about any such matter. His Maiestie on the contrarie part neuer threatened, but hauing recouered the said towne of *Honfleur*, came to make him raise his siege. He had then, about fifteene dayes before, the towne and fort of *Meulan*, being distant from the said *Honfleur* about threescore myles: and there hauing offered him battaile, which he had great reason to accept (for his forces were as great as any that the king could then haue; yet the said Duke of *Mayne*, not respecting this his aduantage, which was sufficient to haue encouraged him, would not at that tyme ioyne battaile: but

vnder-

vnderſtanding that fifteen hundred Launciers, and foure or fiue hũdred Harquebuziers on horſeback, that were ſent him out of the Low Coũtries, were now entred into *France*, he went to muſter them.

And while the kings Maieſtie reſolued himſelf to take the firſt opportunity offered him to beſiege the towne of *Dreux*, whereas were aſſembled my maiſters the *Prior* and Marſhal of *Aumont*, and the Lord of *Giury*, who brought him good companies of ſouldiours. A little before hee came to the ſaid ſiege, euen as hee was giuing the onſet, word was brought him, that the Duke de *Mayne* hauing ioyned with him his ſaid forces of ſtrangers, whoſe leader and Generall was the Conte *Egmond*, had giuen out ſpeaches that he would go and encounter forthwith with the kings Army, promiſing and aſſuring his partakers, that hee would bid the king battaile whereſoeuer he could meete him. And in deede his Maieſtie vnderſtood that he was turning towarde the Riuer of *Seyne*, ſo to paſſe ouer the Bridge of the town of *Mante*, which held on their ſide, being from *Dreux* but ſeuenteen or eighteen myles.

Hereupon his Maieſtie, albeit hee conſidered, that as for the Duke of *Mayne*, whoſe forces were but borrowed, he had no other way but to go forward now ſpeedily, & to aduenture now or neuer; and as for him, ſtaying for a time might bring him aduantage; that he had forces of ſtrangers in *Champagne* comming to meete him, that would bee as good as thoſe of *Flanders* that the enemy had got-

ten: that the hazard of warre was dangerous, especially in those quarters where he was so far from succour, and cõsidering that those which offer the iniurie are commonlie more desperate in assaultes then they that withstand the iniurie: notwithstanding all this hee had other reasons moouing him which were more forcible and substantiall, whereof the most certaine (as I thinke) was the sure confidence that he reposed in the goodnes of God, and equitie of his cause, hoping also well, by meanes of the knowledge that hee had of those with whom he had to deale, (they of *Arques* and other places, who had alwayes kept their possessions, being for his sake now driuen to flie and suffer wrong, who he resolued not to make loose their labour.) And being now certainlie informed that the said Duke of *Mayne* and his Armie, was whollie passed and come to the towne of *Dammartin*, which was but foure myles before; his Maiestie departed from before *Dreux* on Monday being the twelfth day, and began to make his Armie march thence in battaile ray, in such sort as those of the towne were well pleased to see them thus marching away as they stood on the walles.

The same day came his Maiestie and lodged in the towne of *Nonencourt*, which towne hee had won a little before. This he did because he would cut off the passage of a little Riuer that runneth thereby. As soone as he was come thether, he caused warning to be giuen that on the next morning euery bodie should be in a readynes; that euening

and

and night his Maieſtie deuiſed and ſet in order the maner and plot of his battaile, which in the morning he declared to Mõſieur *Montpenſier* my Lords the Marſhals of *Biron* and of *Aumont*, Baron *Biron* Lord Marſhall of the field, and other the principall Captaines of the ſaid Armie, who all with one voice allowed thereof ſo well, and that with ſuch iudgement and militarie wiſedome, as they would change nothing thereof. He then gaue in charge to the ſaid Lord *Biron* for to ſet euery man in his place and order. He choſe the ſaid morning the Lord of *Wich*, who is one of the auncient maiſters of the field for the footemen in *France*, Sergeant of the battaile. Which choiſe was liked and commẽded of all men, for becauſe he was a man well worthie of that charge.

This being done, his Maieſtie was willing to begin this great worke with an holy prayer, which he made openly vnto God, calling him there to witneſſe that he knew the purpoſe of his heart, & well vnderſtood whether it were for deſire of bloud, longing for reuenge, or any deſire of glorie or ambition which made him reſolute to this battaile: that he was his iudge and witnes vnreproueable, that nothing moued him hereto but the tẽder loue that he did beare to his poore people, whoſe peaceable & quiet good eſtate he eſteemeth more thã the ſafetie of his owne life: he beſought God, ſo to direct his will as hee ſhould beſt ſee to be good for the benefit of Chriſtendome: and as for himſelfe, he prayed God ſo to ſaue and helpe him as he

should know to be good & profitable to the weale and quiet of that estate, and not otherwise. This Prayer, eloquent in wordes, but more passing pure and deuoute in meaning; did so rauish all those that were nigh, that euery man after his example did the like.

Then was seen in *Nonencourt* the Churches full of Princes, Lords, Gentlemen and souldiours of all nations, hearing Masse, communicating, and playing the Catholikes. Those of the Religion made their humble prayers and supplications vnto God.

This being done, a man would haue iudged by their countenances, that euery one had receiued an assured reuelation from his seuerall good angell, of the happie successe that euery each of them should obteine. His Maiestie then caused a summons of yelding to be made vnto the towne of *S. Andrew*, being from *Nonencourt* aforesaid eight myles, in the way going to *Yurie*, where he supposed that the enemy and his Armie was lodged. About the said towne vpon a great plaine standing in the sight of certaine other villages, and of a little wood called *La Haye despres*, all the sayd companies came: his Maiestie with the Marshals *Biron* and *Aumont* and the foresaid Lord Baron *Biron* Marshall of the field, began to set the battaile in order, following the plot that they had agreed vpon before; the maner whereof was thus.

His Maiestie who had tryed in other battailes and skirmishes before, that it is more aduantage for to make the horsemen fight in squadrons then in

rynges

ryngs, especially his that haue no Launces, deuided all his said horsemen into seuen Regiments, ranged in so many squadrons, and all his footemen to the flankes of the said squadrons, euery one of which had a companie of toulorne footemen. The front of the said Armie was as it were in a right lyne, yet making a little difference at the two ends. The first squadron on the left side, was that of Monsieur the Marshall of *Aumõt*, which might be of some three hundred good horsemen, hauing on his two sides twelue Regiments of French footemen. The secõd was that of Monsieur *Montpensier*, which also was of three hundred horses, and had on his left side foure or fiue hundred Lansquenets; on the right side a Regiment of Switzers, euery one of the said strange forces being lyned with French footemen. A little before the said squadrons was that of the light horsemen in two companies, the one wherein was Monsieur the great *Prior* Colonell thereof, and in the other the Lord of *Giurie* Marshall of the field of the said light horsemen, which was able to make foure hundred good horses: a little more toward the left hand was the Artillerie, which was 4. Canõs & 2. Culuerins. The fourth squadrõ was that of the said Lord Baron of *Biron*, which might be of 250. horses: and in the same ranke or order a little on the left hand, toward Monsieur *Montpensier* was a companie of light horsemen. The fift squadron, was the kings, which made fiue rankes, in euerie one of which was six score good horse: he had on the left side two Regiments of Switzers

of the Cantons of *Glaris* and of *Grisons*, and on his right side a great battaillon of two other Regiméts of Switzers, the one of the Canton of *Soleurre*, and the other of the Colonell *Balthasar*: which was in the whole of eighteen ensignes: euery of the said battaillons hauing his wings, to wit, on the right hand the Regiment of the gardes of *Brignoux*, on the left wing those of *Vignols* and of *S. Iohn*. Then was the companie of the Marshall of *Biron*, which was of two hundred and fiftie good horse, hauing with him two Regiments of French footemen. Then were the Reisters which had ioyned with them French footemen, like as other cõpanies had.

Things being thus set in order, the king and my said Lordes the Marshall and Baron *Biron* so plyed the matter, that in lesse than an houre all was so ordered and disposed, as none could haue more lyuelie pourtrayed the same, & while his Maiestie had thus set in order his battaile, came the Prince of *Contie*, with his horsemen & some footmen. There came also the Lord of *Guiche*, great Maister of the ordinance, and the Lord of *Plesis Mornay*, to whõ, vpon deliberation had, was graunted a place in his Maiesties squadron.

In the meane while, were sent light horsemen for spyes on the left side of the battaile, supposing that the enemy lay at *Yurie*, which is a great towne hauing a Bridge ouer the Riuer *Dure*, thinking there to go and set vpon them: but they had not passed halfe a myle, before they perceiued and vnderstood, that the enemy was more ware of the mat-

matter than they thought, and was paſſed the riuer *Dure*, and that he began to ſhewe himſelfe in battell ray. But this his ſpeed in paſsing the riuer was not, for that he thought to haue found the Kinges army ſo neare. And contrariwiſe, the King hearing of their going to *Verneuill*, thought to haue met them there, and ſo went thither, whither indeede the enemy had ſent his harbengers for to take vp lodgings, euen neare the place where his Maieſties army lay.

As ſoone as theſe newes of the enemies ſhewing himſelfe in the fielde came, there was ſeene great ioy throughout the whole army, and his Maieſtie then cauſed his companies to march on a little from the place where he was, and had not gone farre, but that he eſpied, not farre off and betweene both the armies there was a village holden by the enemy, which the King made ſtraight way yeelde vnto him. His Maieſtie hauing thus giuen them occaſion to offer him battell, yet the enemies did not ſtirre.

The King nowe ſeeing, that it grew to be late and neare the ſunne ſetting, and hauing not yet deſcryed the maner of their lodging their campe, gathered notwithſtanding by ſome likelihoods, that they lay now at ſome aduantage, wherevpon hee was aduiſed not to march then any further with his army, but ſtayed there, ſending skoutes for to deſcry the enemy, and to make continuall skirmiſhes with them: But the valour and reſolution of thoſe on the Kings ſide, & thoſe of the enemy, was

vnlike, for twelue of the Kings men were too hard for foure and twentie of the enemy. There were prisoners taken, who reported, that the number of their souldiours was greater than they were aware of, and that they were giuen to vnderstande, howe that those on the Kings side were come thither rather for a fashion than minding to bid battell.

In the meane while came companies from the garrisons of *Deepe*, and from *Arch*, & other companies of lords and gentlemen from *Normandie*, to the value of two hundred good horse and more, which were placed, some in the regiment of Monsieur *Montpensier*, and some of them vnder the king, and some with Seigneur *Biron*.

The two armies lay all a whole day thus in sight the one of the other, not medling the one with the other, except it were some odde skirmishes, and the taking of the village aforesaide. In the end night drewe on, and they were constrained to take vp their lodgings. The King himselfe was lodged at *Foncrainuille*, which is a little village on the left hand of the plaine aforesaid, whereas the army of the King was first set in battell ray. The residue of the armie was lodged in other Villages, which those of the league had thought to haue surprised the same day. The King as he was the first in the morning that offered battel, so he he was the last that was at euening in the field, and woulde not depart thence before that he saw the manner of the enemies lodging, & had set al his watches in order.

His Maiestie being in the ende come to his lodging,

ging, which was two houres within night, and hauing a little refreshed himselfe, sent worde vnto his men, that euery one of them should be in a readines against the morning: and hee was stirring in the morning very early himselfe: for when he had lyen but two houres vpon a pallet, he presently sent to enquire news of the enemy. And first word was brought him, that the enemy seemed to be passed the riuer, because that in the place where the army lay, were fires, and no body could be discerned. He sent the second time, and then worde was brought him, that vndoubtedly the enemy was not passed the riuer, but they were lodged in the villages that lie about the riuer *Eure* behind the said place where their army was supposed to haue bin. And moreouer it was reported, that they were not like now to passe the riuer; for if they woulde haue doone it, they would haue passed in the night time. These newes cheared his Maiestie, who did not omit this occasion offered. He began this day as he did the other afore, with a most deuout prayer vnto God, and that before his men, for he liueth among men, as thinking that hee is continually seene and heard of God.

Day light being come, the Princes and my said Lords the Marshals came to his Maiestie & set their men in battell ray the best that they could deuise. Then his Maiestie went to breakfast: the said Princes, Marshals and other Lords hauing heard Masse and done their deuotions, went to refresh themselues. And albeit this night had beene trouble-

some to the most, for that they were driuen to lye in the fielde. Yet they hearing certaine newes, that the same day they shoulde ioyne battell, did so re-ioyce, as the ioyfull thinking on that day did driue away all the remembrance of the pains and trouble that they had taken the same night and the day before. About nine of the clocke, the King came into the field, and a little before were all the companies in order, vpon warning giuen by two Canon shot that were discharged at eight of the clocke: and euery man at his comming knewe his place, so as by ten of the clocke in the forenone all the army was in order.

The hoste of the enemies was at the same tyme rayſed and remooued a little further off than it was the day before. The order and manner of setting the battell was like that of his Maiestie sauing the winges which were a little more outward than those of the King: But as the cornet of his Maiesty was in the middest of his squadrons, so was that of the Duke of *Maine*, but his cornet was in the middest of two squadrons of lances of those that were come out of *Flaunders*, which might be of some twelue or thirteene hundred horse. The said cornet of the foresaid duke of *Maine* might be of two hundred and fiftie horse, and as many of the Duke of *Nemours*, which came to ioine with him: which made a third squadron in the middle of the other two squadrons of lances, and the whole might be eighteene hundred horses which marched still together. And hereupon the Duke of *Nemours* and knight

knight of *Aumale* thought themſelues verie ſure in this great ſquadron, the one of them being colonell of the light horſemen, the other of the footemen. On the ſides of the ſaid ſquadron were their two regimentes of Switzers being alſo lined wyth French footemen. Then were there two other ſquadrons of Lances: on the right hand were light horſemen, ſome *French*, ſome *Albanoys*, and ſome *Italians*: on the left ſide were *Wallons*, and *Spaniards*: in the middle betweene both were footmen aſwell French as lanſquenets. The two wings were two great companies of Reiſters, which might be on the right wing ſeauen hundred horſe, and on the left fiue hundred. They had but two Culuerines, and two baſtard Culuerines, which lay on their left wing.

The King vnderſtanding, that the enemy was wilfully bent and woulde not come forward, was reſolute, and went toward them: and hauing marched about a hundred and fiftie paces, got by that meane aduantage both of ſunne and winde (which elſe would haue not a little troubled his men, and is a great aduantage in warre) Drawing neare, he and his captaines perceiued that his enemies were moe in number than they thought: for they were iudged to be foure thouſand horſe, and ten or twelue thouſand footemen: yet this did but increaſe their courage the more.

The army of thoſe of the league was the more charged with golde and ſiluer, that of the King rather with yron and ſteele: and there could not be a

more terrible sight than to see a two thousand gentlemen in compleate armour from top to the toe, burning in affection vpon so good an occasion as this, to doe their King and countrie good seruice, & by this meane to seeke the conseruation of their goods and houses, which they sawe then like to be made a pray for strangers.

This their resolution, as it prooued, was better than twice so much force: for it is not the number that maketh the matter. His Maiestie being in the forefront of his squadron (the fore ranke of which was of Princes, Earles, and Knightes of the Holie Ghost, and other principall Lordes and Gentlemen of the chiefe houses in *France*) began againe to pray vnto God, and exhorted euery one to doe the like, as indeede they did with so feruent a zeale as pierced into heauen. The King then went from his squadron, and walked vp and downe his army, encouraging euery one with great modestie, shewing himselfe resolute and vndoubted of the victorie. Hee was no sooner come to his place againe, but Monsieur *Marriuault* was come thither, who did bring newes, that certaine companies of *Picardie*, which were vnder the leading of Monsieur de *Humiers*, Monsieur de *Moüy*, and other Lords and gentlemen (which might bee of some two hundreth horse) were within two miles of them. Hereupon, as if he had been directed by the Spirit of God, who should set him downe his houre when to begin, he would not driue off a iot, but sent commandement to the Lord of *Guich*, to cause him shoote,

which

which he did ſtraight wayes, and that with ſuch aduantage, as the enemies receiued thereby, great hurt; for there were diſcharged on the Kings ſide, nine canon ſhot before that the other could begin.

After three or foure volees of ſhot paſſed on the one ſide and the other, the ſquadron of their ancient light horſemen, as well *French*, and *Italians*, as *Albanoys*, which might be of ſome fiue or ſix hundred horſe, came to giue charge to Monſieur the Marſhall of *Aumont*, carrying with them the Lanſquenets which were on their ſides. But the ſaid Lord Marſhall willing to begin the combat, ſet vpon the enemy ſo hardly, as that he made them ſcatter, ſo as within a while a man coulde ſee nothing but their backes and horſe tailes, chaſing them to a little wood on the backe ſide; whereas the ſaide Lorde Marſhall ſtayed, attending the kings comming, like as he had in charge. During this chaſe came the company of the Reiſters on the right hand, intending to haue come toward the Artillerie, but they found there light horſemen ready, which made them ſoone retire. Then came an other ſquadron of launces of *Wallons* and *Flemings*, ſeeing the ſaide light horſe of the Kings a little off, by means of the combat betweene them and the company of Reiſters, meaning to haue giuen them another charge: but the foreſaid Lord Baron *Biron* ſhewed himſelf in fielde, and though hee could not meete with the forefront of the enemies battel, yet he ſo ſet on the reregarde, as that he ſhrewdly troubled them; and was there hurt himſelfe both in the arme and face.

My

My foresaid Lord *Montpensier* seeing so great an armie beeing of seauen hundred Spanish Launces, and about foure hundred Carbines, Harquebuziers on horseback, hauing curets and murrions, vnder three great standarts that were vnder the gouernment of Conte *Egmond*, set forward marching toward them, and gaue them such a charge, as that albeit he at the first was vnhorsed, yet he quicklie gat vp againe, and behaued himselfe so as that he brake their ray, and abode master of the field. At the same time the great squadron of the Duke of *Mayne* (which notwithstanding was not so great, as that it could with any aduantage encounter with the kings squadron) came marching to the battaile, hauing on the left wing foure hundred Harquebuziers on horseback, which they call Carbines, who gaue a volee of shot a fiue & twentie paces of from his Maiesties squadron. This volee of shot being ended, the head of the said great squadron gaue battaile to the Kings squadron; in which the King behaued himselfe so valiantly, that whereas before in other matters he seemed to haue plaied the part of a great King and Captaine, in commanding and ordering of things, he in this fight seemed to play the part of a lustie braue soldier. This was a great and furious assault, and yet the great terrible forrest of their Launces could not breake his Maiesties ray; and on the contrariwise, that of the enemie was by him scattered and followed vpon with victorie: but for a quarter of an houre there was hard fighting on both sides.

In

In a ſhort ſpace this great companie of the enemies began ſo to weaken and to ſcatter, that wheras before they ſo luſtilie ſhewed their faces in the battaile, they now began to turne the backe, and armed as they were, began to ſhewe their heeles.

This beginning of victorie could not yet well like the Kings armie, becauſe that they had loſt the ſight of the King; but within a while they eſpied him comming all berayed with the bloud of his enemies, and (God bee thanked) not hauing loſt one drop of his owne bloud, and yet he was a marked man: for he had in his headpeece a great white bunch of feathers, and another ſticking in his horſe forehead: which gaue a terrour to the enemie, and made his friends greatlie to reioyce, ſeeing him thus to eſcape from the skirmiſh. But he was ſo beſet, that as he was retiring to his companie, hauing with him not paſt twelue or fifteene men, he was ſet vpon by two battaillons of Switzers enemies, three companies of Wallons, and certeine other who did weare red croſſes; whom his Maieſtie did ſo couragiouſlie ſet vpon, that he tooke away their Cornets, and killed there thoſe that carried and garded them. When the King was thus come againe to his place, there was throughout the Armie (as it were in token of thankes giuing vnto God for his ſafe returne) a generall crie; *God ſaue the King.*

Being come, there came and ioyned with him the foreſaid Lord Marſhall of *Aumont*, with a great companie that he had gotten together, and among

other came the Lord great Prior aforesaid with his men. At the same time also came Baron *Biron*, whom the King going to meete, found with his companie whole & well, whereat the enemie was not a little discouraged, knowing well that this old Generall, who had been at the beginning of manie a battell in his life time, could good skill to end and breake this that was alreadie so sore shaken.

The King was well apaied to see the field thus couered with the dead bodies of the enemies, and that none were left then in order but the Switzers, who had also lost their horsemen both on their right and left wings, and yet they still set a good countenance on the matter. He was once minded to haue sent French footmen to haue broken their ray on the right wing, which yet had not fought; but remembring the old friendship and league that had been betwixt those of this nation alwaies and the Crowne of *France*, was contented, and hauing sent Marshall *Biron* backe againe his men, offered them grace, and in stead of death which he might haue offered, he sent them life, which they receiued in great mercie. Then hauing laied downe their armes, they passed by his Maiestie: and the French that yeelded, found the like mercie.

At the same instant when as he had ioyned with the said Lord Marshall of *Biron*, there met him the companies aforesaid out of *Picardie*. Then like as first he had plaied the part of a good Captaine and soldier, so he would now shewe himselfe a right Generall of an Armie, in pursuing a maine the victorie.

torie. Therefore he ſetting forward the ſaid Lord great Prior with a companie on the left ſide, and the foreſaid Lord Baron *Biron* with another companie on the right ſide, and hauing with him the reſidue of horſemen that were gathered together, and the foreſaid companies that were come out of *Picardie*, he followed on the victorie, hauing in his companie my Lords the Princes of *Contie* and of *Montpenſier*, the Conte *S. Paule*, and my foreſaid Lords the Marſhals of *Aumont* and of *Trimouille*, with infinite other Lords, Captaines and Gentlemen of the ſaid Armie, leauing Marſhall *Biron* with a great companie marching after.

If the battell was not greatlie honorable to thoſe of the League, their retiring was leſſe honorable, for it was without order, not hauing in it any thing worthie the marking, ſauing that feare ſeemed to make them at their wits end, and whereas they ſhould haue marched toward the Kings power, they were ſeene running away from it. The ſaid retyring was in two parts: the Duke of *Nemours*, *Baſſompiere*, the Vicount of *Tauanne*, *Roſne* and certaine other tooke to *Chartyes*, the Duke of *Mayne* and a great ſort of other tooke the way to *Yurie*, thinking to paſſe that riuer. And they had thought to haue carried alſo away their Ordinance, but that was not ſo ſpeedilie to bee remooued, wherefore they were driuen to leaue it behind, as alſo they did all their baggage.

The kings ſtaying to pardō the Switzers, gaue the enemy great aduantage in their flying: ſo that whē

his Maiestie came at *Yurie*, he found that the Duke of *Mayne* was passed a little before, and had broken the bridge after him, which caused the death and destruction of a great manie of his men, especiallie of the Reisters, a great sort of which were drowned, some fearing to haue been taken by those that followed them in the chase, were glad to kill their horses for to helpe stop vp the passages in the streates. The bridge of *Yurie* being thus broken, and the passage there ouer the bridge being dangerous, his Maiestie was aduised to go and passe ouer the Riuer by a place called *Annet*, which is a great deale the better way, and was a three miles about: yet as hee went he found the wayes full of such as fled, who could not, by reason of their haste, be so well aduised of their way, as those on the Kinges side, which then did all things with discretion. Those that thought to haue escaped in the woods, fell into the handes of the country people, who vsed them more cruelly than the souldiers woulde haue done. His Maiestie pursued them vnto the Town of *Mante* so hotly, that none of them turned face backe once to see who folowed him: and had the Townesmen stood vnto their first resolution, which was, not to haue opened the gates, there had not beene left a man but he had beene either slaine or taken. In the ende, they being ouercome by the prayers and intreaties of the saide Duke of *Mayne*, yeelded to let him in, vpon condition that his retinue should passe by ten and ten that night ouer the bridge, if they would regard their safetie. His Maiestie

ieſtie vnderſtanding hereof, went and tooke vp his lodging at *Roſny*, a two mile from *Mante* aforeſaid, as meanly prouided for that night as were the enemies.

A man may rightely ſay, that this diſcomfiture was ſuch as had not lightly beene ſeene, for there was not a man on the kings ſide of any account but woon honor; and on the other ſide they all went away with ſhame and loſſe. All the footmen were cut off ſauing thoſe that yeelded, and of them but a fewe ſaued. Of their horſemen were ſlaine and drowned aboue fifteene hundred, and foure hundred taken priſoners.

Amongeſt thoſe that were ſlaine were knowne for principall, the Conte *Egmond* knight of the order of the Fleece, Colonell of the companies that the Prince of *Parma* ſent: the yoong Earle of *Brunſwicke*, the Lord of *Chaſtaigneray*, and many other, whoſe names are not knowen. Of priſoners were taken the Earle of *Auſtfriſt*, of the houſe of *Auſtfriſt*, which was with the Reiſters, and many lords ſtrangers, as well *Spaniards*, *Flemings*, and *Italians*, as *Frenchmen*: the Lords of *Boiſdauphin Sigongne*, who bare the white Cornet of the ſaid Duke of *Mayne*: *Meſdauid*, *Fontaine*, *Martell*, *Lochant*, *Lodon*, *Hugueſſan*, *Falaudre*; the maiſters of the field, *Teniſay*, *Caſtelliere Deſcuneux* and infinite other. There were aboue twenty Cornets of horſemen ſtayed, among which were their white Cornet; the great ſtandard of the generall of the *Spaniards* and *Flemings*, and the Colonels Cornets of the Reiſters, aboue three-

score ensignes of footemen, as well French and Flemings as lanſquenets, beſides foure and twenty ensignes of Switzers that yeelded themſelues.

Of his Maieſties army were ſlaine the Lords of *Clermont*, of *Antragnes* one of the Captaines of his Maieſties gardes, who deceaſed neare to the kings perſon, the Lord *Tif Chombert*, who hauing aforehand commaunded and gouerned great charges of men himſelfe, was now content to ſerue as a common ſouldiour in his Maieſties Cornet, the Lords of *Longaulnay* of *Normandie*, beeing of three ſcore and ten yeares of age, of *Crenay* who was Cornet to Monſieur *Montpenſier*, of *Vienne* who was lieutenant to the Lord of *Benuron*, which had that day a Cornet becauſe his enſigne was not there, of *Manneuille Vallois*, *Feiquiers*, and a twenty other gentlemen at the moſt. There were hurt, the lord Marques of *Neſle*, who albeit hee was Captaine ouer a company of ſouldiours, yet he would needes fight in the fore ranke of the light horſemen, the Earle of *Choiſy*, who had brought a good companie with him, the Lords of *O*, the Earle of *Lude*, *Montlonet*, *Lauergne*, *Roſny*, and it may be a twentie other Gentlemen, moſt of which were not greatly hurt, nor had not any danger of death in them.

The Nobilitie of *Fraunce* hath ſhewed it ſelfe hereby moſt apparantly nothing at all degenerate or ſwaruing from the ſteppes of their anceſtours: but alwayes moſt affectionate towardes their king and lawful Prince, ſo that it may euidently appeare if any rebellion be, it muſt needes ſpring from the off-

off-ſcome and race of raſcall people, ſtirred vp by the factions and drifts of ſtrangers, not ſo much by feare as by ambition. If euer any ſubiects did make their Prince beholding vnto them, it may now be ſaid, that the king is much bounden and beholden vnto his Nobilitie, who came ſo voluntarily vnto his aide, without pay, without furniture, and almoſt without any warning at all, and haue doone him ſo great a ſignall ſeruice. The King hath alſo made all his Nobilitie much beholding vnto him, to haue giuen them ſo great an occaſion to emploie themſelues, and to make triall of their fidelitie and valour, raiſing the honor and reputation of al their auncestors out of the duſt. But euery man did amply teſtify their gratefulneſſe one to an other; firſt, the king vnto his ſubiects, in giuing them honors and preferrements according to their deſerts; and then the ſubiects, in ſhewing the affection that they beare naturally vnto his Maieſtie.

In this combat two or three thinges haue fallen out ſo extraordinary and miraculous, that they may ſeeme to be verily wrought by the finger of God. The firſt is, that this Prince hath always had ſo firme a reſolution to giue his enemies a battel by all meanes poſsible, with firme confidence, that the field and victorie ſhould be his, and that no human reaſon or pollicy might diſſuade him the contrary: albeit a man in other affaires very tractable, and one that referreth himſelfe, and hearkeneth very much to the ſage aduiſe and counſel of others. The other was that in the place where the battell was

giuen,

giuen, and euen at the instant when the fight began, it seemed that men as thicke as hoppes came from all parts to doe him seruice very well armed at all points. For ouer night, and vppon the day of battell, arriued more than sixe hundred horses: yet he was resolued without them there to fight it out: and the third is, that two thousand French Gentlemen (whereof neuer more than twelue hundreth fought) ouerthrewe and disordered a whole army of foure thousand horse, and twelue thousand foote, their horsemen fresh soldiers, brauely mounted, and well armed at all points.

But the wrongfull cause they tooke in hand to defend, may be onely their excuse; for otherwise they can by no meanes diminish and empaire the glory of the conquerours, but by confessing that they were first ouerthrowne by their owne consciences before they came euer to the field to combat, whither they came like criminall persons condemned to die, who by guiltinesse of conscience goe, as it were, halfe dead to the place of execution. For the very conceit and apprehension of punishment, is no lesse painefull than the paine it selfe, and most certaine it is, that he that seeks pains, suffreth paine: and he that deserueth it, seeketh it. *France* is in this beholding to them to thanke them that they are the cause, that strangers who neuer in thirtie yeres before drewe their swordes against the Nobilitie of *France*, may nowe certifie their Princes for trueth, that the very children strike as well as the fathers: and from henceforth they may content themselues

to

to liue quiet at home, rather than to come to die here with dishonour, and to want christian butiall. The French that rest of this ouerthrowe, haue yet this comfort, that it is fallen out to them for the best to be ouercome: for nowe they may with euident reason and persuasion, voide of all lightnesse and rashnesse, resolue to withdraw themselues from the wicked counsels and practizes which they had taken in hand before. The people acknowledging that the drifts of their Captaines are for their owne peculiar commoditie, and not for the matter they pretend and cloake. The Captaines hauing made experience, that honours and enuies of people may be held iust of one account, & that as a man should not afflict himselfe for the one, so he should not aduance himselfe too much by the other. In fine, that it is not with walls, but with men that warre must be made: besides that, they feele already what they haue lost, and that before they recouer it, they must feele some smart in open field, and it will be a long while before it come to that passe.

But the greatest motiue that they ought to haue to make them resolue to take this fruit of their euil lucke is, the clemency and mercifulnes of the king, who hath in him no choller or gall inwardly hidden, who breatheth nothing but bounty and all sweetnes and mercy, who spareth to spill the blood of his people more than his owne: that they may confesse that he hath in him all the good partes and qualities of a mighty and great King, & of a great and puissant Captaine: and that God, who hath ex-

erciſed & preſerued him in ſo many extraordinary dangers of war & combats, hath vndoutedly reſerued him for ſome great matter extraordinary: certainly to be ſom *Hercules* to ſaue and deliuer vs frō al dangers: to be an *Alexander* to vnknit the knots of all leagued conſpiracies, intricate complots, and confederat practiſes, wrapped, lincked, and faſtned together. If they looke a farre off, they ſhall ſee & confeſſe, that all their enterpriſes bended againſt him from time to time, haue ſerued to none other purpoſe, but to fortifie him, and make him ſtill greater: So might this rebellion ſpeede, the longer it laſteth, ſuch ſucceſſe might it haue, and no better. But it is greatly to be feared, that this great clemency, that his good nature doth offer now to his diſobedient ſubiects, if it now be neglected and refuſed of them, in the ende doe not turne into a rigorous execution of iuſtice (as the wine, the ſweeter it is, the more ſooner it doth make the vineger.) Let them looke and take heede to this, if they be well aduiſed.

The eaſieſt and gaineſt way for reconcilement is by repentance, the greateſt crimes make the beſt lawes: as they haue been cauſe of euill, ſo muſt they bee of good, and ſo may they alſo bee, and in ſuch ſort, that the fruite that ſhall come thereof, ſhall extinguiſh quite the remembrance of all our miſchiefes paſſed and gone. God alſo himſelfe doth giue vs ſo to vnderſtand moſt manifeſtlie, helping the infirmitie of our iudgemēt, by miracles wought on earth, and ſignes ſhewed from heauen, as he did

in

in the time when the faith was in his first age:

It resteth now that God giue vs his grace, to cõprehend all things a right, and that we knowe also how to vse well the bountie and clemencie of our king, as he knoweth how to vse his victorie, wherof, it cannot bee truelie said that the issue and effect hath so much pleased him, as the cause doth displease him. Those of the townes of *Mante* and *Vernon* where are two of the chiefest bridges ouer the riuer of *Seyne*, who yeelded themselues first vnto his clemencie, shalbe good witnesses whether their estate and condition bee pared or bettered. GOD graunt that the rest may follow this good example, and that the reunion vnto the obedience of his Maiestie may be as readie, as the meanes of reuolting and separation haue been swift and violent: that yet we may keep this age from being remarkable to the posteritie, as it hath bin threatned heretofore by this of patricides and murtherers of their countrie.

*Newes happened since the ouer-*throwe of the Duke of *Mayne*.

PAngrola the Legate and Monsieur *de Ville-Roy*, two collegues & chief Agents of the League, seeing their affaires to haue ill successe, came incontinentlie after the victorie to busie the King a little, if by any meanes they might, making as much speede as they might in the meane time so to fortifie their partie, that without ayde from *Spaine* they

might at their owne deuotion and greater aduantage, make truce and peace when they listed.

It is surmised that *Ville-Roy* doth promise to sauegard his owne houses. *Pontaise* had thereof intelligence. Monsieur *de Plessis* came to a parlie with him, handled him verie roughlie, and set him beneath him at dinner. He offereth to iustifie himself, but Monsieur *Beau-lieu* (who is his sworne enemie) opposeth himself to his reasons, and condemneth his faire promises by his practises with his old master, so that it is looked still when execution and iustice shall be done according to the Kings Edict.

The Legate comming to parlie with Monsieur the Marshall of *Biron*, after manie salutations and blessings, wondered verie much that so great a troupe of Catholikes could followe an hereticall King. Whereunto Monsieur the Marshall made answere, that it nothing behoued them to looke so neere into that matter, that he held him for the true heire of the Crowne of *France*, that he had maintained their lawes vniiolate, that he had for enemies none but strangers thrust forwards by ambition, who vnder shew and pretext of religion, went about to ouerthrowe all good lawes, and to giue an entrance to the Spanish King, and to set open the doore to all Atheisme. Whereupon he protested, that his master was free from medling in any of all those enterprises: but the whole storie hath been so wel auerred, and vowed by al the actions and parts past of his ambassage, and by his conuersation with

Don

Don Bernardin Mendoza, that he could denie nothing. Thereupon he demanded the Marſhall how they being by profeſsion Catholikes, made ſo light accompt of his Holines purpoſes, & carried armes againſt other their Catholike brethren. To that he anſwered, that herin he was of the *Venetians* minds: that they had a iuſt cauſe to defend, and in ſo dooing, it ſhould bee verie good for the Pope to looke ſomewhat neerer to his owne eſtate, that if he encroched too much on them, they could excommunicate him quicklie; that there were diuers Prelates in *France* as good Catholiks as the Pope, who would be very glad to be made Patriarches in their ſeuerall Prouinces, and ſhould finde holy Scripture for the confirmation of their authoritie. Vpon this point they diſputed a little, but *Pangrola* could not anſwere. In fine, he deſired verie much to haue a good peace concluded, and that the conuerſion of the King might bee ſought, wiſhing that he might bee employed thereabout: and ſo they departed at that time without doing any good one with another.

The *Pariſians* haue ſuffered their Gouernour to take in Switzers and Launce-knights into their citie, and the people is more hardned than euer before. They haue found out all meanes poſsible to prolong and entertaine this warre. They haue now found out all the reliques for the purpoſe, but a great deale thereof is worth but little monie. The better ſort and likelieſt men are gone out of the citie, none abideth but the vulgar race of people, the

verie scomme, and those that are almost driuen to despaire, the which, I feare, wil hazard the prophecie to be fulfilled of them: Al things are very deare, and the Commons knowe not what to do for lack of traffique.

Bellieure came to finde the King, and was verie well receiued; in the end the King told him, that he thought in his conscience, that he was an honest man before the Queene Mother had got him to her side, and the company of *Ville-Roy* had spoyled him. *Brullard* also came to the king, and was receiued with much fauour, and diuers others of *Paris* that pleaded their owne innocencie.

Comming hither we passed by *Cheureuse*, where the King gaue a protection, and left behinde him for gouernor *Sourdis* the dutchesse of *Guises* man. We came hither on Satterday, much adoe had we to enter, and we were first resisted: but the morow after wee entered where the king stayed to heare some news from *Melan* and *Laigny* which are summoned. The Deputies of *Laigny* are come, the rest stand to their tackling, and are wilfull, and the cannon shall depart to morrow: but they are obstinate & stand vpon this point, for that they assure themselues, that the duke of *Maine* hath forces in *Champagne*, and hath promised them within fifteen days, either to bid the king battell, or else to put him to flight.

It is most certaine, that he hath written to *Paris* himselfe: it is also most true, that he assembleth all his forces, and craueth aide from all partes; *Ballagny*

ny dooth promiſe him fifteene hundred horſes out of *Picardie* onely: he thinketh to recouer an other army of thirtie thouſand men. Our *Normans* and others to the number of fifteene hundred horſes retired themſelues on Sonday laſt.

The Duke of *Langueuille* and Monſieur de *Tinteuille* are ariued with the Reiſters, and are in number more than eight thouſand men, ſo that the K. is too ſtrong for the enemy, and alſo ſufficientlie fortified for all their enterpriſes.

It is certaine, that all matters are driuen to this iſſue, that if the Duke of *Maine* doe not fight with vs ſpeedily, all the authoritie of the league is ruined; for it muſt needes be, that *Paris* yeelde for feare of famine, the paſſages rounde about beeing ſeiſed, or elſe it muſt be releeued, for it ſhall ſtande them ſomewhat vpon, being conſtrained therevnto by neceſsitie. But how his carriage ſhall holde out, I doubt, if diſpaire doe not make him runne mad altogether, hauing loſt a battell, for the loſſe whereof he hath beene aſtonied theſe many daies, and hath not doubted to confeſſe openly in *Mante*, that the king of *Nauarre* was alwayes luckie in all his attempts.

In *Auergne* Monſieur de *Rendan* aſſeeging *Iſſore* hath had the repulſe & bin ouerthrowne in plaine field, foureſcore Gentlemen of marke and qualitie being ſlaine in the place, the Artillery taken, and little of the infantery eſcaped. This ouerthrowe was giuen by the Seigneur of *Chaſſeran* and *Rochemaine*.

Ano-

Another ouerthrow was giuen nere vnto *Metz*, where Monsieur *de Rieux* tooke the Artillerie of the Duke of *Lorraine*.

In base *Normandie Viques* and the Leaguers are ouerthrowne, & Monsieur *d'Allegre* sent the King word, that two Castles about the forrest of *Lyhons* are yeelded to his obedience.

In *Brittanie* diuers Regiments of Duke *Mercure* were cut in peeces, but that is not sufficient to answer the losse of *S. Malo*, the death of the Gouernour, and an hundred thousand crownes found in his coffers. All the townes begin to listen, and if no speedie aide come not from *Spaine* (for other succour or contribution may not be hoped for) without doubt all the busines of the League shall bee vterlie ouerthrowne quicklie.

This day is arriued a Post from *Rome*, with a *Mandamus* from the Pope to all Dukes, Counties and Barons, that they shall obey the King, and with expresse commandement to all the people to pray vnto God for him, and for the same purpose hath he sent vnto them a certaine forme of praier. I doo not knowe whether in this case the dealing and labouring of Mounsieur of *Luxembourg* or the Holie ghost hath inspired him, but certaine it is, that the Pope is now become a Frenchman, highlie offended with his Legate, but a great deale more with the League, and demaundeth an accompt of fiftie thousand Crownes that he hath disbursed in the cause. Thereby you may see how the King is fauored of GOD, and without doubt borne for the ruine

ine of the King of *Spaine*. His Maieſtie is happie to haue his cauſe ioyned with Gods in this contention, and to haue ayded it in the beginning, when no bodie els put to his hand.

The companie of *la Chaſtre* was ouerthrowne by *Rubenpré*.

Corbeil and *Melun* are taken.

Ville-Roy was with the Duke *de Mayne* at *Soiſſons*. Monſieur *du Pleſsis* is gone to meete with him at *Laigny*: at his returne we ſhall knowe more certaine newes.

The Gouernour of *Daulphiné*, and the Lord of *Diguieres* and others the Kings ſeruitors haue taken in *Grenoble*, and reduced the reſt of the Prouince into his Maieſties obedience.

An Extract of things regiſtred in the Court of Parliament.

VPon relation made by the Kings Proctor generall, that as well by the Edicts of his Maieſtie, as alſo by the Acts of Parliament, hath been ſet downe and enioyned to all Bailiefes, their Lieftenants and other Iudges, to proceede diligentlie to the ſeiſing of goods moueables and immoueables appertaining to the Leaguers & Rebels, their complices and adherents, and to the ſale of the ſaid moueables and immoueables for the behoofe and profite of the King: albeit the ſaid Bailiefes and their Lieftenants haue hetherto ſo negligently proceeded in the executions thereof, that little or no-

thing at all is yet come into the hands of the Receiuers, the said Proctor generall requiring, that it would please the court of Parliament to take some order herein.

The said Court dooing iustice herein, hath enioyned and set downe verie straitlie to all Bailiefes of this companie, and to their deputies in euery Vicountie, that they shall foorthwith, all other affaires set apart, proceede to the seising of all the goods moueables or immoueables, debts and actions of Leaguers and Rebels, their complices and adherents, as well Clergie men and Nobles, as other inferiour pesants, and to sell the said moueables or immoueables to him that proffereth most for the same: and the deniers that shall arise thereof, to bee put by them into the hands of the Kings ordinarie Receiuers of his Demaine in euerie Vicountie: vpon paine to the contrarie, that the said Bailiefes and their deputies in case of negligence, forbearance or collusion in the execution of this present Act, shalbe condemned in their proper and priuate names in sommes counteruaillant the valour and estimation of the said moueables, and reuenue of the immoueables, and expresse Commissioners to bee sent at their charges to execute the said Arrest vpon the places, according to the forme and tenure. And to the end that this be not without effect: the saide Court hath ordained and enioyned to all the saide Bailiefes and deputies, to send euerie moneth to the Clarke of the same the verball processe of all seisies and sales of moueables & immoueables that

shall

ſhall bee made, and the accompt of ſuch deniers which ſhall ariſe thereby, and the which they haue put into the hands of the Receiuers of the Kings yearelie demaines of euerie of the ſaid Vicounties, vpon like penaltie as aforeſaid. And to the end that no man pretend anie ignorance herein; the Court hath ordained that this Edict ſhall bee printed and ſent throughout all Bayliwickes, that in euerie of their Iuriſdictions it may bee publiſhed and regiſtred, and a Copie of the ſaid publication to be ſent vnto the Clarke of the ſaid Court, that recourſe may bee had thereunto when neede ſhall require, Proclaimed at *Caen* in open Parliament, the 24. day of March. 1590.

Signed, *Godfroy.*

An Acte of Parliament against those that harbor Rebels and Theeues, and helpe them to passe and repasse the Riuers.

Henry, by the grace of God, king of *Fraunce*, and of *Nauarre*: To all our Bayliffes, Stewards, & Prouosts, or to their Lieutenants, Generals, and Counsellers, to the first Porter of our Court of Parliament, or to any other of our Sergeants sendeth greeting: That whereas our Proctor generall hath made declaration to our Court, that diuerse rebells and other theeues, enemies of the peaceable estate of the common weale, do runne ouer countries, take prisoners and commit diuerse robberies and pillages on our poore liege subiects, and doo carry them away with them prisoners into the Townes and places detayned by the saide rebells, and are also for the same cause fauoured by diuers Gentlemen, who giue them aduise, and are priuy to their dealings, and doo take and receiue them into their houses and castells: Likewise, how that by boatmen and other ferry men which passe and repasse them ouer the riuers and waters, so that they haue great safety in their iourneys and wayes, demaunding that some order may be heerein taken. Our saide Court hath made inhibition and defence to all Seigneurs, Gentlemen, and other persons, of what qualitie or estate soeuer they be, to take in at any time, or receiue into their houses or fortes

forts the ſaid Rebels, Theeues, and others of naughty life, to giue them any aduiſe, force, or aide in any ſort whatſoeuer. But alſo to the contrary are inioined them to ſet vpon them, and to deliuer them into the hands of the Iuſtice, if it be poſsible, or otherwiſe to cut them in peeces, vpon paine to be ſeuerely puniſhed themſelues, as adherents of the ſaid rebels, and infractors of the arreſts of our ſaide Court; hath made alſo expreſſe defence & inhibition to al boatmen & ferrimen to paſſe or repaſſe the ſaid Rebells, Theeues, and others of naughty life ouer the riuer of *Loire* at any time, or to receiue thē, or to do any meſſage for them, vpon paine of being broken on a wheele, hath declared and doth declare from henceforth as then, and then as now, and for euer hereafter, all the ſaid theeues, and all their ſaid receiuers, fauourers, and complices to be traytours in the higheſt degree. Dooth ordaine and ratifie, that all caſtells and forts that haue ſerued them for places of retraict, to be beaten downe and battered, and all other manſions and territories that thereto belong: alſo that all and euery of their goodes ſhall be tyed and retailed to our demaine without any hope euer hereafter to be ſeuered againe. Hath inioyned and doth inioyne to all Bailiffes, Prouoſts, Viceſtewards, their deputies and other officers, to proceede againſt the ſaid Rebells, Theeues, and all ſhall withſtand and take their partes, and to puniſh them as aforeſaid: and following the ſtatutes and ordinaunces in this behalfe eſtabliſhed; wee commaund all Gouernours of Townes and Caſtles to

helpe them, and to cary the Cannon before the said place, if neede so require. And we commaund expresly the deputies and substitutes of our said Proctour generall, and the receiuers of our demaines to looke well herevnto, and to keepe and render a iust account of the receit of all such deniers as shall arise of the saide demaines to be employed in case of warre, vpon paine to answere the contrary in their owne names and persons. And the saide deputies shalbe bound from fifteen dayes to fifteen dayes, to aduertise our saide Court of that which shall bee doone in the execution of this Act, the which our saide Court dooth ordaine and commaunde to be read and published thorowout all Bailiwikes, iurisdictions of Stewards, and Prouosts, Vicounts, and other places of like resort where are any sittings, or plees held, in all parish Churches, and to be set vp by proclamations on the gates of the palaces & auditories at the labour and trauel of the said deputies of our said Proctor generall, to the end, that no resistance be made herein, & that no cause of ignorance be hereafter pretended. At the request of our said Proctor generall, we command to put the said Arrest in full execution, according to his forme and tenure: Constraining all those to whome it shall appertaine to execute and obey the same. Also we expresly commaund and inioine al our Iustices, Officers, and other subiects, to obey vnto you heerein. Giuen at *Tours* in our Court of Parliament the 27. Ian. the yeare of Grace 1590. and in the first yeare of our raigne.

Signed: *La Chambre Denis.*